

LLANDILO

Rural District Council.

14 OCT 1938

A.



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officers of Health
1938.

LLANDILO :

J. W. Thomas, Printer, County Press.

To the Llandilo Rural District Sanitary Authority.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have the honour to submit to you our Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1938.

The area of the district is 236,655 acres.

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident population is 27,550.

The number of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to rate books is 7,300.

The rateable value is £63,798.

The sum represented by a penny rate is £243.

There are no changes in the social conditions in the area or in the chief industries carried on.

Section A.

Vital Statistics.

LIVE BIRTHS—

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ..	379	180	199
Illegitimate ..	15	6	9
Legitimate and Illegitimate...	394	186	208

The birth-rate is 14·3 per 1,000 estimated population.

The birth-rate for England and Wales is 15·1 per 1,000 estimated population.

STILL BIRTHS—

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	21	14	7
Illegitimate ...	1	—	1
Legitimate and Illegitimate...	22	14	8

The still-birth rate is 0·79 per 1,000 estimated population.

The still-birth rate for England and Wales is 0·60 per 1,000 estimated population.

The still-birth rate estimated per 1,000 (live and still births) is 52·8.

DEATHS—

Total.	Male.	Female.
304	155	149

The death-rate is 11·03 per 1,000 estimated population.

The death-rate for England and Wales is 11·6 per 1,000 estimated population.

Maternal Mortality.

	Number.	Death rate per 1,000 live and still births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	2'4
Other Purperal causes	1	2.4
Total ..	2	4'8

The maternal mortality for England and Wales is 2'97 per 1000 live and still births.

Death rate of Infants under one year of age :—

	Total.	Male.	Female	Death Rate.
Legitimate	13	7	6	34'30 per 1000 legi- timate live births
Illegitimate	1	1	—	66'6 per 1000 illegiti- mate live births
Total ...	14	8	6	35.5 per 1000 live births (legitimate and illegitimate)

The infant death rate for England and Wales is 53 per 1000 total live births.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)—1. Death rate, 0.03 per 1,000 estimated population.

Deaths from Whooping cough (all ages)—Nil.

Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)—Nil.

Deaths from Cancer.

The number of deaths from Cancer is 33. Ten men and twenty three women succumbed to this disease during the year.

The death rate is 1'21 per 1,000 estimated population.

The following tables shows the site of the disease together with the age incidence.

Deaths from Cancer.

	0-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-50	50-65	65 and upwards
SITES.									
Uterus	...						1		1
Tongue and Mouth	...							1	1
Breast	...								
Lip	...								
Skin	...								
Larynx	...								
Bladder	...								1
Rectum	...								
Stomach	...				1	1	3	2	4
Other sites	...					3	2	3	9
Total—35.	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	6	16

Section B.

General provision of Health Services for the Area.

1. (i) There is no change in the Public Health Officers of the Authority.
- (ii) (a) Laboratory facilities.
- (b) Ambulance facilities.
- (c) Nursing in the home.
- (d) Treatment Centres and Clinics
- (e) Hospitals—Public and Voluntary.

There have been no developments or changes during the year in the foregoing.

3. Maternity and Child Welfare.

- (i) Midwifery and Maternity Services.
- (ii) Institutional provision for mothers and children.
- (iii) Health Visitors.
- (iv) Child life protection.
- (v) Arrangements for dental Orthopaedic, &c., cases.

There have been no changes or developments in the foregoing during the year.

4. There are no registered Nursing Homes in the area.

Section C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

(i) WATER—

LLANDILO SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT.—The parish of Llandebie and a part of the Parish of Llandilo Rural are provided with a piped supply of water from the Loughor Reservoir. This supply has been filtered and chlorinated.

The districts of Rhosamman, Brynamman and Tirsirwalter are also supplied with a filtered supply of water. This means that out of a total population of 15,000 about 12,000 are supplied with filtered water of a high degree of purity.

The districts of Cwmllynfell, Cefnbrynbrain and Ystradowen are also provided with piped supplies of water from the Cwmllynfell Reservoir.

In the parish of Bettws the supply in the upper part is quite satisfactory but in lower Bettws there is not a sufficient supply during dry periods. Attempts were made to explore for water on Tir Eleanor Farm, Bettws, but it was found that most of the water was land surface drainage and came through a network of land draining pipes. The Bettws committee decided in view of the mine working at this spot and the poor quality of the water at Tir Eleanor Farm that Lower Bettws would best be served by connecting our water mains to those of the Ammanford Urban area. The other reasons for their coming to the above decision were the shortage of water would make it impossible to deal with any serious outbreak of fire and that an abundant supply would be required for the proposed sewerage scheme for these parts.

LLANDILO NORTH SUB-DISTRICT—The following localities are provided with piped supplies—

Llandilo Rural Parish—Ffairfach, Trapp, Salem, Rhosmaen, Cefntiresgob, part of Manordilo and part of Capel Isaac.

Talley Parish.—Village of Talley.

Llansawel Parish.—Village of Llansawel.

Llanegwad Parish—Felingwm-uchaf, Cothi Bridge, Nantgaredig and Tirdomen District.

Llanfihangel-Aberbythich—Carmel, Stag and Pheasant, Castellrhingyll and Milo.

Llangathen Parish—Dryslwyn and Broad Oak. There is also a private supply to Llangathen School and cottages on the Cawdor estate.

Llanfynydd Parish.—Village of Llanfynydd.

Wells and Pumps are owned and maintained by the Council at the following villages, viz.:—Llangathen, Broad Oak, Court Henry, Mynydd-bach. Penybanc, Cothi Bridge, Gurrey Bank, Ffairfach, Penrhiw, Golden Grove and Llanegwad village.

LLANDOVERY SUB-DISTRICT.—The following villages are provided with a piped supply of pure water—Llangadock, Bethlehem, Myddfai, Pumpsaint, Farmers, Cilycwm and Llanwrda.

The Llanelly Rural District water main passes through Llanddeusant and Gwynfe and public taps have been erected at convenient spots in these places by arrangement with the Llanelly Rural District Council.

In addition private owners have been assisted to obtain supplies from this source.

A gravitation supply for the village of Half Way, Myddfai, is now under consideration.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

LLANDILO SOUTH SUB-DISTRICT.

This district is mainly industrial, the sanitary circumstances of which have changed considerably during the last ten years due to the various water and sewerage schemes which have been carried out on an extensive scale.

This Council is one of the constituent authorities of the Amman Valley Joint Sewerage Board and after the Joint Board's Trunk Sewer and Disposal Works were constructed, the Brynamman District, comprising some 600 houses, was sewered and joined to the Board's Trunk Sewer. Only a few houses have not been connected.

The Parish of Llandebie carried out Sewerage Works in 1929-1930 for some 850 houses in the Llandebie, Bontllwyn, Penybank and Saron Districts and these are also connected to the Joint Board's Trunk Sewer.

It can be said that the districts referred to have excellent water and perfect Sanitary Services.

Llandebie Parish.—The cess-pit arrangements at the Ambulance Station and Engineer's house at Gorsddu Road, Penygroes were a nuisance due to the overflow and a branch drain from the Brynccwar Road Sewer was laid to deal with the drainage of the properties.

The majority of the houses in Penygroes are already provided with water closets and drains and everything possible is being done to abate the nuisances at the places where the sewage is discharged.

It will be necessary for this Council to join with the Llanelly Rural District Council for the purpose of constructing a joint sewer for the Tycroes district, but so far no progress has been made in this direction.

Bettws Parish.—The terms proposed by the Ammanford Urban District Council for connecting up this Authority's sewers to those of the Urban area have again been revised. These revised terms now leave nothing to be desired.

The sewerage of Lower Bettws should not now be unduly delayed but as previously pointed out the supply of water from the Ammanford Urban mains for this area has still to be bargained for.

Cwmllynfell.—The discharge of crude sewerage into the rivers Twrch and Llyufell still continues which is most unfortunate and it appears to be quite clear that the Parish will not be able to bear the cost of joining up their sewers to those of the Pontardawe and Ystradgynlais Rural District unless a grant is provided.

LLANDILO NORTH SUB-DISTRICT.

This Sub-district being a purely rural area there is no system of sewers except for the district of Carmel where a scheme has recently been carried out in which the sewage is treated and filtered.

Llansawel.—A sewer has been provided to deal with domestic waste water and rain water only.

Rhosmaen and Ffairfach—The Council has under consideration plans for the sewerage of these districts. As however no grants are available the matter has had to be postponed.

LLANDOVERY SUB-DISTRICT.

This district being purely a rural one there is no system of public sewerage. The question of providing a sewerage scheme for the village of Llangadock has however been discussed but the expense involved would be very great.

For the large type of house in this Sub-district cess-pools are constructed by the owner, otherwise the earth and pail closet are in vogue.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Llynfell and the Twrch are polluted by untreated sewage.

The Towy is polluted by sewage from the town of Llandilo which is also untreated.

In some parts of the district rivers are polluted by coal washings from the collieries.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

As already referred to water closets are being substituted for pail closets where proper sewers are available.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The weekly collections of house refuse in the district is carried out satisfactorily.

Cesspools are cleaned out by the tenants of houses.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA.

Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	... 361
Slaughter Houses	...	...	... 227
Butchers' Shops	...	...	... 416
Infectious Diseases	...	...	... 86
New Buildings	...	...	... 12
Nuisances	...	...	... 78
Complaints attended to	...	...	... 90
Factories and Workshops	...	...	... 134
Number of informal notices served	...	...	... 30
Number of statutory notices served	...	...	... 7
Number of informal and statutory notices complied with	...	...	... 29
House Drains	...	...	... 66

(iv) Shops and Offices.—No action taken.

(v) Camping Sites—There are no camping sites in the district.

(vi) There is no nuisance from smoke in the area.

(vii) Swimming Baths and Pools.—The Brynamman Swimming Pool is 100 feet long and 50 feet wide and has a depth of 2 feet 6 inches to 9 feet, and is run under the auspices of the Miners' Welfare Scheme. The water is pumped from the Anman river and filtered through four tanks of sand and chlorinated with "Chloros."

(viii) Eradication of Bed Bugs.—No case of Bug infestation was brought to our notice during the year. This Authority uses sulphur fumigation and Vermoose Insecticide Spraying and finds that it is an excellent method of dealing with bug infestation.

4. SCHOOLS.

The Schools in the area generally speaking are well provided with water and the sanitary arrangements are good. There are however exceptions and one is found in the Pisgah Chapel Vestry, Penybank, Ammanford, which is used as a School for forty-three infants and is provided with only three pail closets. There is no proper drainage, although there is a main sewer within reasonable distance. This matter should be brought to the notice of the proper authority without delay.

Brechfa and Court Henry School are without a water supply.

Llansawel and Nantygroes Schools.—The children's offices at both these Schools should be converted to the carriage system. Water being available.

Section D.

Housing.

1. *Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year—*

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	818
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	818
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...		656
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	656
3.		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...		304
4.		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...		110

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	17
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year—*

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
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(a) By owners	Nil
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(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
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B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	37
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
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(a) By owners	27
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(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
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C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	1

D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil

4. *Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—*

(a).—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	42
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	42
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	262
(b).—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	2
(c).—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	1
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	5
(d).—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

Sixteen samples of ordinary milk as sold to consumers were submitted for analyses. Fourteen were found to be satisfactory, one having a low bacterial count of 200 per c.c. Two samples of these were also examined for the Tubercle Bacilli and proved to be free from these organisms.

The County Council take samples of all graded milks and the reports of unsatisfactory samples are forwarded to this Authority. The producers concerned with these bad samples are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and it is generally found that the human element is the chief factor in the production of milk.

The number of milk producers in this area are increasing and owing to the large quantity of milk sold wholesale to Co-operative Societies, &c., there is very little Welsh butter produced and pig rearing is becoming uncommon.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

On the next page is a table showing the number of the carcasses of different animals inspected and of those condemned.

Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed if known	Not known	Not known.	Not known	Not known	Not known.
Number inspected	254	143	63	1210	72
All diseases except Tuberculosis— Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) ADULTERATION, &c.

No action was taken during the year.

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

This work is carried out at The Beck Laboratory, Swansea and Aberystwyth University College.

(e) NUTRITION.

No steps were taken by this Council in the matter.

(f) SHELL-FISH (MOLLUSCAN.)

There are no shell-fish beds in this area.

Section F.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

One hundred and thirty-three notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year.

Sixty-six of the cases notified were sent to the Isolation Hospital.

The cases were as follows—Scarlet Fever, 34 ; Diphtheria, 11 ; Erysipelas, 1 ; Puerperal Fever, 5 ; Anterior Poliomyelitis, 14 ; Enteric Fever, 1.

The percentage of the total Scarlet Fever cases notified which were sent to Hospital is 53·9. There were no deaths due to this disease.

Of the fourteen cases of Diphtheria notified eleven were sent to Hospital giving a percentage of 78·5. There were no deaths due to this disease.

Five Puerperal Fever cases were notified and the five were sent to Hospital. Unfortunately one of these cases was fatal.

Anterior Poliomyelitis was responsible for fourteen notifications and two deaths. The fourteen cases were taken to the Isolation Hospital. The first notification received was from Brynamman on May 17th. The next was received from Cefnbrynbrain. The third case was also notified from Cefnbrynbrain. The fourth case was notified as occurring in Brynamman. There were then a batch of cases notified from the Salem and Capel Isaac, Llanfynydd and Talley districts, ten in number, and one from Llandebie. These last cases occurred between September 11th and December 2nd, and direct contact was traced in five of the cases notified from Salem, Capel Isaac, Llanfynydd and Talley. One of the Salem cases died and also the one notified from Llandebie.

One case of typhoid was notified from the Government Instructional Centre at Llansawel and was immediately sent to the Isolation Hospital where it was found to be a true case of typhoid but of a mild type. He made an uneventful recovery. The origin of the infection could not be traced.

During the months of April, May and June a large number of children were immunised against Diphtheria and Messrs. Evans Lescher & Webb's T.A.F. was used. They were injected at fortnightly intervals, namely, April 29th, May 13th and May 27th. Some children were absent and the immunisation was proceeded with until the end of June. There were no reactions.

The following tables give the numbers on the different School registers, the number of consents and the number of children who received one, two or three injections.

Brynamman Mixed School.

Number of children on registers	...	245
„ consents received	...	217
„ children who received 1 injection	...	203
„ „ 2 injections	...	203
„ „ 3 injections	...	203

Here 82·8 per cent. of the children were immunised.

Brynamman Infants' Council School—

Number of children on registers	...	112
„ consents received	...	83
„ children who received 1 injection	...	88
„ „ 2 injections	...	91
„ „ 3 injections	...	79

Here 81·2 per cent. of the children were immunised.

Cefnbrynbrain Council School—

Number of children on registers	...	68
„ consents received	...	42
„ children who received 1 injection	...	31
„ „ 2 injections	...	30
„ „ 3 injections	...	27

Here 44·1 per cent of the children were immunised.

Ystradowen Council School—

Number of children on registers	...	107
„ consents received	...	67
„ children who received 1 injection	...	63
„ „ 2 injections	...	63
„ „ 3 injections	...	59

Here 58·8 per cent was immunised.

One case of Undulant Fever occurred at Llanwrda and Dr. A. F. Sladden reported that agglutination tests were positive with *Brucella Abortus* to 1 in 1,200 and *Brucella Melitensis* to 1 in 800. Tests for the enteric group were all negative.

The strictest precautions have been observed in dealing with all infectious diseases and premises were disinfected and bed-clothes sterilized and contacts isolated.

On the next page is a table of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) showing age, incidence and total deaths :—

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis for 1938.

Age Periods.									Deaths
	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Totals.
Under 1 year	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
1 and under 2 years	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2 "	5	0	0	1	0	0	1†	0	7
3 "	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
4 "	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
5 "	22	1	0	6	0	0	3	0	32
10 "	17	1	1	1	0	0	7†	0	27
15 "	7	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	13
20 "	3	6	0	1	1	4	1	0	16
35 "	0	2†	2	1	0	1†	0	0	6
45 "	2	6†	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
65 and Over	0	8†	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Totals	63	28	6	15	1	5	14	1	133
									14

Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital were—Scarlet Fever, 34 ; Diphtheria, 11 ; Erysipelas, 1 ; Puerperal Fever, 5 ; Anterior Poliomyelitis, 14 Enteric Fever, 1.

4.—(a) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes by this Authority.

(b) TUBERCULOSIS.

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

5.—TUBERCULOSIS.

The death-rate for the year for Tuberculosis is 0.079 per 1,000 estimated population.

The ratio of the non-notified Tuberculosis deaths to the total Tuberculosis deaths is 1.11.

Two cases were not notified, they were—

(i) A girl who died rapidly from Miliary Tuberculosis and diagnosis was not arrived at until after death.

(ii) A man who was diagnosed as suffering from Silicosis was found—after post-mortem examination was performed—to have suffered from Silicosis complicated by Tuberculosis of the lungs.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1938.

Age Periods.	New cases.						Deaths.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total.
Under 1 year	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 and under 5 years	...	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 "	10	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 "	15	0	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 "	20	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 "	25	7	2	1	1	11	2	2	0	0	0	4
25 "	35	0	4	0	1	5	1	2	0	0	0	3
35 "	45	2	3	1	0	6	2	1	2	1	1	6
45 "	55	3	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	1	1	6
55 "	65	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	3
65 and over	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	...	14	14	5	3	36	9	8	3	2	22	

The ratio of non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths to the total Tuberculosis deaths is 1 : 11.

Birth Rates. Death Rates. Analysis of } Llandilo Rural District
Mortality, Maternal Death Rates, and } England and Wales,
Case Rates for certain infectious } London.
Diseases in the year 1938.

Rates per 1,000 Population.

			<i>Llandilo Rural District.</i>		<i>England and Wales.</i>		<i>London.</i>
<i>Births—</i>							
Live	...	...	14'3	...	15'1	...	13'4
Still	...	...	0'60	...	0'60	...	0'48
<i>Deaths—</i>							
All Causes	...	...	11'03	...	11'6	...	11'4
Typhoid & Paratyphoid fevers	...	...	0'00	...	0'00	...	0'00
Small Pox	...	...	0'00	...	0'00	...	—
Measles	...	...	0'03	...	0'04	...	0'06
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0'00	...	0'01	...	0'01
Whooping Cough	...	...	0'00	...	0'03	..	0'03
Diphtheria	...	...	0'00	...	0'07	...	0'05
Influenza	..	...	0'39	...	0'11	...	0'06
Violence	...	...	0'79	...	—	...	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)...	...	...	0'61	...	—	...	—
Tuberculosis (other forms)	...	...	0'18	...	—	...	—
Cancer	...	...	1'21	..	—	...	—
Heart Disease	...	...	3'2	...	—	...	—
Nephritis (acute & chronic)	...	...	0'39	...	—	...	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	0'39	...	—	...	—

Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

Deaths under 1 year of age	53	...	53	...	57
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 yrs. of age	0'00	...	5'5	...	1'31

Maternal Mortality—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	2'4	...	—	...	—
Others	...	2'4	...	—	...	—
Total	...	4'8	...	—	...	—

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. live & still).

Maternal Mortality—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	2'4	...	0'86	...	—
Others	...	2'4	...	2'11	...	—
Total	...	4'8	...	2'97	...	—

Notifications—

Puerperal Fever	...	12'01	...	—	...	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	—	...	—

Total Deaths.

Causes of death in Llandilo-fawr Rural District.

	M.	F.
All causes	155	149
Measles	1	0
Influenza	5	6
Enceph : lethargica	1	0
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	9	8
Other Tuberculosis diseases	3	2
Cancer	10	23
Diabetes	0	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	4	8
Heart diseases	49	40
Other Circulatory diseases	14	18
Bronchitis	2	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	6
Other respiratory diseases	3	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	0
Appendicitis	1	1
Other Digestive diseases	2	0
Acute and chronic Nephritis	5	6
Puerperal Sepsis	0	1
Other Puerperal diseases	0	1
Congential debility, premature birth, &c	4	5
Senility	0	1
Suicide	6	1
Other Violence	14	1
Other defined diseases	14	13
Ill defined or not known	1	0
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1

We have the honour to remain,

Your obedient Servants,

W. A. T. LLOYD.

W. T. LAWSON.

